### Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

MAY 19, 1967
PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S
77th BIRTHDAY

Wasin

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President Ho Chi Minh visits an A.A. unit.

OTHING is more precious than independence and freedom". A short, tapidary sentence almost banal at first sight. Yet it contains the secret of this extraordinary fact: the Vietnamese people's victorious resistance to the colossal American war machine. It follows the familiar style of the man who has pronounced it. A man who, at every historic moment, said words that were needed to mobilize energies, muster strength, call forth heroism and initiative. Simple words, devoid of flourish and rhetoric, which remain engraved in the hearts and minds of all, for they merely express what arry one feels in his heart of hearts withe being able to say it. Because HO CHI MINH embodies the indomitable will of an entire people mover to resign themselves to slavery, because for sixty years, from his adolesomes, he has devoted all his life to the cause of national independence, every one of his words faithfully expresses the Vistnamese people's aspirations.

When he was fifteen, he already served the patriotic resisters of that time: a few years later, he was active beside French democrats defending the national cause: in 1925 he radial young people into a new-type revolutionary organization: in 1930, he founded

the Indo-Chinese Communist Party, in 1941 the Viet Minh Front, in 1944 the People's Army, in 1945 the Government of the Democrati: Republic of Vietnam. Now, at 77, he remains at the helm, always simple, alert, a determined patriot and a consistent revolutionary, In 1964, when American aggression against the South became extremely cruel, he simply said to our Northern compatriots: "Let us redouble our efforts". In 1966, when the American imperialists threatened to crush the whole country under showers of hombs, he merely reminded all of us that " nothing is more precious than independence and " What he has sown for sixty years - the will for independence, the aspiration towards à future of justice, proletarian internationalism - has sprouted in all hearts and minds and become a material force, stronger than the technical and military power of the United States of America.

What he sous is also the image of a may man serving the collectivity; what he inculcates in the entire people is that irreproachable morality, that supreme wirtus without which all revolution would be juille.

Uncle Ho, very affectionately, we say to you: "Happy birthday!"

or the defence of the independence of the Fatherland and for the fulfilment of our obligation to the peoples struggling against U.S. imperialism, our people and army, united as one man, will resolutely fight till complete victory whatever the sacrifice and hardship may be.

(President HO CHI MINH's oppeal of July 17, 1966)

#### **NORTH VIETNAM**

THE 1,900 th
U.S. PLANE WAS DOWNED
ON MAY 17, 1967

YANKEE GO HOME!

#### THE U.S. AGGRESSORS ARE COMMITTING CRIMES OF GENOCIDE

Statement of the Delegation of Cuban Scientists Investigating the U.S. Way Crimes in Vielnam

N May 17, 1967, the for Investigation of the U.S. Imperialists' War Crimes in Vietnam held a Thach President of the Conmission, denouncing the cri-mes committed by the Yankees in Hanoi and Haiphong for pearly one month Since April nearly one month. Since April 20, apart from attacking the populous quarters inside Hai-phong and in its periphery. U.S. planes bombed the port, the foreign ships anchored atong the wharves and a number of factories such as number of factories such as the enamelware factory. Espe-cially on May 10, more than 50 planes carried out round-the-clo: attacks on many locauties in the city in which locasties in the city in which steel-pellet bombs were used to kill the population. In a hamlet of Lam Dong village, Thuy Nguyen district, four mother bombs killed 13 persons and wounded as of by releasing over 2,000 steel-

Since April 25, Hanoi has been frequently raided by U.S. planes. The centre of the city the thermos bottle and electric bulb factory, some higher education and vocational esta blishments were hit. On May 4. 5. 12, 13 and 14, 250 explo-nive-hombs, 50 mother bombs and many rockets were drop

ped on many localities in the city. In Vinh Ninh, hamlet, Vinh Quynh village. Thanh Tri district, near Hanoi, great quantities of steel-pellet bombs were released, causing casualties among th

'As pointed by the Commis-sion, the U.S. imperialists have reached their highest rung in this dangerous esca-

CRIME OF GENOCIDE

THE delegation of Cuban scientists scientists investigating the U.S. imperialists' war crimes in Victorm was also introduced at the same press

The delegation included: De Ruban Rodeiman Co. head of delegation

Dr. Abelardo Moreno Bonilla, biologist, member of the National Commission of the Cuban Academy of

Dr. Jose A. Presno Alba-vran, First surgeon, Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces: Dr. Ernesto de la Torre Drofessor of Medicine, Pediatric Department, Havana Medical College; and Engineer Enrique Zayas Bringas, agronomist, Cuban Academy of Sciences.

(continued base 7)

# IUSTICE HAS TRIUMPHED

NO sooner had President J. Paul Sartre read the conclusion, than the zoo-person andience rose up and applianced for 22 minutes and applicated for 22 minutes running to hail the success of the first session of the In-ternational Tribunal on War Crimes in Vietnam. (The Triunal met in Stockholm from 1967). In this moving at-mosphere the Vietnamesc who had come to testify as witnesses embraced the Tel witnesses, embraced the Tri-bunal members and then standing by their side, they standing by their side, they were acclaimed by the su-dience. Those were unforget-table minutes marking the triumph of justice, of the world movement in support world movement in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle, as well as the triumph of the peoples of Indo-China and everywhere

now fighting for national liberation and peace. Many world-famous perso-nalities took part in the I.T.W.C's session — layers, historians, philosophers, men of letters, politicians, scientists and university professors of different countries, such as Cuba, France, the United States, Great Britain, United States, Great Britain, Swoden, Austria, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Turkey, the Philippines, etc... From Viet-nam came lawyer Phan Van Bach, Vice-president of the Investigation Commission on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam, colonel Ha Van Lau, member of the Commission Mr. Nguyen Van Dong, represen-tative of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and four victims of U.S. bombings and strafings in both parts of the country. 300 prominent personalities and

various parts of the world all over their bodies, appearattended the I.T.W.C's assaicd before the Tribunal.
After nime days' work the
I.T.W.C. ended its first
session and issued a declaration with conclusions on the
U.S. war crimes. Ralying on
the provisions of the Nuremberg Tribunal, various international treaties signed by
the American Administration,

Apart from greetings and congratulations sent by Prosident Ho Chi Minh and Chief of State Norodom Sinanouk, the Tribunal received letters and messages from many people in sweden. and other countries, hailing charges against American

the American Administration, the 1934 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and other inter-national instruments, the I.T.W.C. unanimously reach-I.T.W.C. manimously reach-ed the following conclusion: The United States is guilty of aggression against Victnam; the U.S. Government and forces are guilty of indiscriminate, deliberate and systematic bomb-Representative of widely different countries, political tendencies and religious creeds, those who took part in the I.T.W.C's work, on the the IT.W.C's work, on the basis of data they had gathered and of what they had personally witnessed in Victnam, drew the picture of the whole process of U.S. aggression. They threw a strong light on the dark designs of the invaders and elaborately analyzed the odious crimes they had all petrated in Victnam. Comply dailievate and systematic benings of civilian targets including the same and including describing houses, entire villages, dyless and damping shocks the leftery sensions, hospitals, amusioria (among hache the leftery sensions), achools, churches, pagodas and tentifica in Vietnam. The United States is guilty of violations of the Vistnames the lefter than the same page of the Vistnames that the lefter than the same page of the Vistnames that the lefter than the same page of the vistnames of the vistnames that the lefter than the same page of the lefter than the lefter t ple's fundamental rights. It has systematically and delibe petrated in Vietnam. Finally they determined the culpabi-lity of the American Admi-nistration and above all, of Lyndon B. Johnson, Dean seapons tine U.B.O s am other arms prohibited by interna-tional law against the Viet-namess poople. It has used armed force in Vietnam and violated international law recognized by all, especially Rusk McNamara, Wheeler and Westmoreland, for the and Westmoreland, for the unleashing, intensification and extension of the war in this country. In turns and with irrefutable evidences the Victnamese delegates thernly condemned the U.S. criminal neo-colonialist war and voiced the iron determination of their people to flight back and to read the result of the result o

The Tribunal unanimously condemned the Australian, New Zealand and South Korean governments for their complicity with the United States in the aggression of States in the aggression of Vietnam and for their violations of international law. It also condemned the U.S.

(continued base 6)

#### **ESCALATION OF CRIMES**

Within less than half an hour in the afternoon of May 12, 1967 U.S. planes attacked all the colleges and

attacked all the conreges and schools on the sector. Five 750-kilo bombe pounded the boarding house of the foreign attending the Social

students attending the Social Studies course at the Poly-technics. Half of the house was completely demolished. The other half was seriously

damaged, its furniture almost completely destroyed.

The college's refectory was in ruins. The lecture hall and

the boarding house of the

This biggest college of the D.R.V. which trained every

school-year thousands of Vietnameso students and hundreds of students of

socialist and nationalist

countries was attacked not

damaged.

other students were heavily

students attending the S

The U.S. pilots involved in the air raid yesterday reported to have destroyed a warehouses and damaged at least 4 military houses in Ha Dong.

UPI May 13, 1067

PASSING by the sector of enterprises in \*\*... PASSING by the sector of enterprises in the south-west, one finds on the right of Nguyen Trai Street—a big street stretching from the heart of Hanoi city—the sector of schools.

press correspondents from

The new-style buildings with yellow walls and brown windows emerge among the fir trees and amidst the riceplants in ears, like a beautiful design on a green carpet. Stylish and pride-worthy the sector is one of cultural centres of Hanoi capital.

U.S. attacks on Hanoi colleges and medium vocational schools.

Above: The foreign Hanoi university.

of Cuban scientists visits the rains of the Central School of Ethnic Mino-

of foreign languages was also hit. The middle agricultural school of Haroi was heavily be mbed. The two last stories of the main building of the school were destroyed and SIV COLLECTS AND MIDDLE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS HIT

every year thousands of technicians were barbarously hombed.

Four buildings of the Water Conservancy school were reduced to ashes. Six heavy bombs destroyed almost all the buildings of the Architectural School leaving in its yard deep craters. Only one three-storey building of the school studded with bomb splinters was left standing. Four other bombs pounded many board-ing houses for students and the class-rooms of the Post and Telecommunication

building is safe.
In the period between
August 5, 1964 and December

VIETNAM COURIER

school were destroyed, and the refectory blown up. About one mile from this sector and lying along Nguyen Trai Street are the central level middle vocatio-nal schools: the Architectural school on the right next to the Water Conser vancy School. The Post and Telecommunication School lies across on the left.
These schools which trained

and Telecommunication School where not even one countries was attacked not only by explosive bombs but also by C.B.U. steef pellet bombs which leave craters all along the roads, orchards

teentinued base 61

### SOUTH VIETNAM ARMY AND PEOPLE'S BIG SUCCESSES. U.S. AND OUISLINGS' HEAVY SETBACKS

By Lieutenant Coneral VEN TIPN DUNG

(Continued and concluded)

THE SOUTH VIETNAM ARMY AND DEODLE WILL CERTAINLY DEFEAT MILITARILY ILS. IMPERIALISM

meet fundamental weak point of the U.S. aggresors lies in their subjective war leadership. I. The U.S. conducts the war from a position of lost initiative with an inconsistent strategy. Defeated in its inconsistent strategy. Defeated in its "special war" strategy, the U.S. was compelled to switch over to that of "local war" and war of destruc-tion against North Vietnam, but the tion against North Vietnam, but the higher it escalates the bigger setbacks it sustains in both zones. The more troops it brings in, the deeper it gets bogged down. It wants to win quick-ly but is forced into a protracted ly but is forced into a province war. Dissension is growing within the ranks of U.S. ruling circles. Some advocate withdrawal, others press for "stronger actions", others adopt a middle-of-the-road attitude, una middle-of-the-road attitude, un-willing to accept defeat but at the same time fearing expansion and pro-longation of the war. Politically weak and unable to make full use weak and unable to make full use of its military strength and experien-cing ever bigger military defeats, the U.S. is plunged in an ever aggravating political crisis and political isolation.

2. Self-satisfied with its ecor and military potentials the U.S. un-derestimates the moral and material strength of our army and people. It arrength of our army and people. It reckons that by increasing troops and making an intensive use of fire-power it can intimidate our people in both zones and tilt the balance of forces in its favour and on the strength of this bring its counter-offensive to success. But in terms of both position and strength, the siboth position and strength, the si-tuation has turned out to be a far cry from the wishful thinking of the U.S. That is why the higher it esca-late the war against North Vietnam the deeper it sinks into the quagnire. Meanwhile on the South Vietnam battlefield, as the U.S. strategic counter-offensive is not based on the actual balance of forces and becomes adventurous strategy, its failure an

After each failure the IIS aggres sors are unable to see the nature of their error but obstinately believe that it is because they have not used enough troops, bombs and bullets, which subjective appraisal always leads to bigger errors and heavier

is a forceone canclusion.

3. U.S. strategy is characterized by passivity and dispersion, torn between the offensive and the defensive, between mobility and occupa-tion. The U.S. has to cope with the people's war in South Vietnam on many battlefields, from the 17th parallel to Ca Mau cape and on all terrains, from the ragged moun-tain areas to the lowland in the delta and the towns, front and rear The towns which are the immediate rear of the U.S. war, the foothold for all its attacks, are not stat plagued by increasing crisis and narrowed constantly. There is in fact no place that can be regarded as safe for the U.S. in South Victnam. It has set up a big number of logistic and operational bases and airbases and omploys a large force to guard them, yet it cannot make them immune to attacks. Its communications and transport are frequently threatened and saboaged. An American paper had admitted that the U.S. has to suffer an average of too casualties without being able to secure a kilometre of safe road. Being attacked every-where the U.S. has to fall back upon the defensive although it wants to take the offensive. It still suffers from a shortage of mobile forces although it has considerably increa-sed its troops. The logistic and sed its troops. The logistic and support troops are numerous whereas combat troops in the field remain deficient. As for the puppet army, since it can be used as neither an offensive nos a defensive force the U.S. relegates it to the "house mother" job of "pacification but this only accelerates its disinte-

4. The U.S. points of view on operational as well as fighting tactics is entirely based on the tactics is entirely based on the concept that everything is decided by firepower. The US aggressors do not trust their infantry. As a matter of fact the U.S. infantry is too ale and fainthauted to confront weak and fainthearted to confront the L.A.F., let alone wipe them out. The U.S. has a big ambition which however is not matched by its limited capacities of realization. It has a tremendous firepower when has a tremendous firepower when fighting from a long distance but this firepower is limited when it has to provide direct support for the infantry. The U.S. iffantry has a high operational mobility but in its tactical as well as combat task it usually haddles itself up into a place and dares not venture out, erefore its mobility only results in therefore its mobility only results in higher, operational costs and the wearing out of the army. The U.S. aur force, artillery and tanks have a great punch but it loses much of its efficiency since it is often used without the coordination of the infantry which, as a rule, must form the upsarhead in any battle. Thus the U.S. ground forces are obviously incapable of annihilating the Libe-ration Army because the U.S. infantry has poor fighting capacities and poor morale and is moreover accustomed to pitched battles with clear-cut lines, while the other branches of the ground forces cannot bring into full play their effecti-

In the deployment of troops during an operation the U.S. can form ma-ny prongs to encircle its adversary during a relatively short period but doe to the poor performance of the infantry this quick deployment of troops only results in the thinning out-of troops which increases the out of troops which increases the possibilities of the U.S. troops being wiped out part by part. In their attacks, assaults or pursuit operations the U.S. troops chiefly rely on the firepower of their aircraft and artillery. Therefore, in spite of many costly operations, the U.S. aggressors still cannot close in on the £A.F. annihilate them: instead the by the latter which made short work of important forces of the enemy, both in terms of manpower and ma-terial structures and equiqment.

At present, in conducting their aggressive war against a small coun-try like Vietnam the American leadership processed from the point of view that the United States is a big, rich and strong country. But it practice they are meeting with political, strategic as well as tacti-- It cannot stabilize the pupp

administration to make it a political prop for the aggressive war;

— It cannot consolidate the puppet

army to make it a political and mi itary support;
— It does not know how many more

U.S. troops would be sufficient; - It cannot get out of the present

Tt does not see how to end the war without losing face or for how

- It cannot keep the murale of — It cannot keep the morale of the U.S., papper and satellite troops from deteriorating (Newswerk remark-ed on February 6, 1967 that the mo-rale of U.S. officers was like slush);

... It does not see how to uncount the U.S., puppet and satellite troops from being attacked and the land and waterways from being cut off;

- It cannot solve the tactical problem or oversome the handsons o the U.S. expeditionary corps which lies in the inability of the U.S. infantry to wipe out the Liberation Army;

- It cannot " pacify" the rural

- It does not see how to attack - It does not see how to attack the North to restrict (let alone in-terdict) the support of the North to the South, to lessen its political isolation in the country and the

world;

— It cannot deceive our people and the peoples in the world about its "desire for peace" and "unconditional negotiations"...

the Los Angues Times on Decem-ber 9, 1966 admitted that the pow-erful United States has become the victim of an erroneously led war and that the U.S. has become a laughing stock before the military in th

The U.S. imperialists have in tact The U.S. imperialists have in Inct been caught in a strange war which even President Johnson cannot un-derstand (The Christian Science Moni-lor, January 10, 1967). Thus, it be-comes clear that even to direct the war in a way to ward off defeat is already something unfeasible for the U.S., jet alone to win unittary vic-U.S., let alone to win military vic-tory. No wonder that the same paper admitted, though with great reserva-tion, that "the war is developing not very satisfactorily and there is no sign yet to ensure that it will im-

THE very weaknesses of the enemy are actually our fortes. In addition the potentially strong points in the military and solitical fields which are inherent in the nature of their just war of liberation and for salf-delence conducted right on their own land, the South Veltage. nam army and people also have a very fundamental strong point which lies in their own efforts, in both the leadership and practice of the war.

1. The South Vietnam army and r. the South Vietnam army and people are possessed of a high deter-mination to fight for independence and freedom till final victory. This is also the determination of our enis also the determination of our en-tire people and it is being more and more strengthened. They also have a correct strategy which is to attack determinedly and relentlessly. This ly. When the U.S. began introduc-ing masses of U.S. troops into South Vietnam and switched over from the "special war" to "local war" strato-gy the South Vietnam army and peo-ple were not soared by the outward military strength of the U.S., did not hesitate nor cature to the defensive but continued to apply the determi-ned and relentless offensive strategy and have continually and vigorously developed this offensive mettle on all battlefields.

This resolve is a very high and well-grounded one based on a correct and scientific evaluation of the ba-lance of forces between the enemy and springs from a resolute and th roughgoing revolutionary class stand It reflects the aspiration, will are power of our people in face of the direct aggression by U.S. troops, it also reflects the inexorable law of

resolution and revolutionness were in revolution and revolutionary war in South Vietnam which must unavoi-dably develop from a political attack on the enemy to a military and political attack on an ever broader scale. That is why that strategic determination has mustered and organized all the latent forces of the masses, maintained and developed the South Vietnamese people's in-tion in their fight against the "spe-cial war" as well as in the present fight against the "blead war" in apric of U.S. constant military build-up, of O.S. constant military build-up, continuous deployment of a huge material-technical force and repeated attacks. The strategic determination of the South Vietnam army and people has played the decisive rule in people has played the decisive role in their all-sided successes in the recent past and is playing a decisive role in the shaping of the trend of develop-ment of the war which will inevi-tably lead to the U.S. defeat and the South Vietnamese people's victory.

2. The South Victorin army and sople through active efforts have people through active efforts have built up a poople's acmed force composed of three kinds of army with an adequate numerical strength and high quality. These armed forces and adequate numerical strength and high quality. These arread forces and adeximulating more experiences as and accumulating more experiences as they grow. They are now rationally deployed on the various battlefields people's wer capable of handling the enemy benvy punches with their main force, attacking and encircling the enemy continually, from many stirifield in the sacre of the control of the enere

3. The South Vietnam army and people have devised and applied in an active and creative manner the wonderful fighting method of peo-ple's war, combining military strug-gle with political struggle, combining various forms of fighting, combining massive attacks with guerilla war-fare, combining attacks on the enemy's rear bases with attacks on the enemy's communication... Giving the enemy's communication... Giving full play to their revolutionary bravery and resourcefulness and making full use of all kinds of weapon at its disposal, the Liberation Armed Forces have developed the closs combat tactics and limited the efficiency of the enemy's fire-power. using the shock force of the infantry as the decisive factor of victory on the battlefield. That is why the South Vietnam army and people have been recording increasing suc-cesses in the wiping out of U.S., puppet and satellite manpower, marial structures and war means in the protection and liberation of the people, in the safeguarding and ex-pansion of the liberated areas, in the narrowing of the enemy-held areas, making deep thrusts into the enemy rear and maintaining and developing the initiative everywhere

4. Thanks to their fully correct ical line, the South armed forces and people have been enlisting ever broader and more active support from the socialist countries, the international working class and communist movement, the national liberation movement and all the peoples who cherish peace, freedom and justice all over the

There is no doubt that while the U.S. imperialists are passively sliding and not proceeding smoothly

(Continued bare 7)

. See Vietnam Courier Nes ton

# VINH

# IN FACE



THE American aggressors have been attacking with particular fury Vinh Linh, which is on the provisional military demar In the years following the signing of the 1934 Geneva Agreements, they sent there large numbers of spies and saboteurs, armed attacks were daily happenings. Since the slari of their air war of destruction against the D.E.V., they have mude it a special target, besides Gon Go Schuld which blee

been attacked day and night. There is not a small town or village of Vinh Linh on which they have not rained shells and hombs

But in vain have the Yanks attacked Vinh Linh with planes, warships and artillery. Vinh Linh has defeated and will continue to foil all American aggres

Besides the many comman dos' spies and saboteurs annihilated. Vinit Linh, up to May to, 1967, had shot down 100 U.S. aircraft, sunk and damaged many war

In the field of production, in spite of unfavourable weather conditions and the difficulties caused by enemy actions, agriculture has steadily progressed. In 1965. already, rice output reached 3.5 tons per hectare per year, as against 2.2 tons for the two-crop ricefields of Tonkin and 1.8 tons for the best fields of Cochinchina in the days of French domina tion. This year, the winterspring rice cultivation campaign has shown plenty of paign has snown pienty of promines: dry crops, cassava in particular, have been planted in good time: preparations for the autumn rice season are under way

Young men no longer feel depressed when they are not admitted in the array. Here production and fighting are closely linked together Production work is

> A VOUNG WOMAN TEAM LEADER

was greatly perplexed when the Yanks began in late February their



artillery shellings over the demilitarized zone", says Luy, 19, a young team leader at the M. agricultural at the M. agricultural co-operative. "The fields were then in great need of weeding. and cassava had to be planted. What should we do so as to perform our jobs in time and at the same time limit human losses to the

"The co-op members met and discussed the problem. They decided that the time had come to translate our determination to defeat Yankee aggression into concrete deeds, and to put into practice the watchword of the local Party branch: "To cling to the land; not to leave one inch of land fallow; to intensify production". Some rightly Not to work the land well and not to apply advanced methods of cultivation is to play into the hands of the

Opinion varied however as to how to organize work. After animated discussions, it was decided to divide each the was decided to divide each team into smaller groups, each including workers of various categories and led by a member of the people's militia. It was also decided that before work was begun at any place, a sufficient number of shelters should be dug so as to allow all to take shelter at the least warning. Experience has shown that

such measure is absolutely necessary: it makes the work-ers feel secure, and as soon as the raid ends they can immediately resume The winter-spring rice culti-vation campaign has been completed in time and cassava has received a greater quan-tity of manure than the previous years. And it should be noted that some of our people has been wounded. We have defeated the new U.S. escalation!"

A PIG BREEDER

All the on houses or rivillage have been knocked ed down. The Yanks have dropped nearly 1,000 bombs on the place. But the people have remained there they live underground.

Among them, Vieng is cons picuous by her small size.

HERE AND THERE

taken of her self-defence group, she always tries to stand on some elevation of the ground. But she has plenty of courage !.

Three times already, the pigsty under her care has been bombed. Each time, in defiance of the bombs, she immediately sought to round up the dispersed animals Her routine work itself is not devoid of dangers: the fields where she takes for her beasts are very often bombed came back splashed with mud from head to foot. But she kept smiling and joy shone in her eyes!

"This is my second batch of pigs since the artillery shelling began. Now the animals have got used to the explosions. They are no longer frightened!"

#### A COWHERD

SUAT is happy thinking that he will soon be able to walk. The wound in his thigh is healing well.

It happened on April 10, 1967. Suat was busy doing his homework while keeping an eye on the cows of the co-operative, when an artille-ry barrage came, fired by the Vankee pirates from south of the demilitarized zone. He managed to take refuge in a shelter. During a lull however, he saw the cows making havor of a rice-field. He hesitated for a while, for it was very dang erous to get out in such a moment. But as the cows continued to eat up young rice seedlings, he could no rice seedlings, he could no longer contain himself. He crawled out of his shelter, drove away the animals and was about to come back when a new salvo arrived and splinter broke his thigh, e had only enough strength left to crawl into a shell crater. Suat was only 13. but he behaved like a mar

EXAMPLES of the kind cited above are plentiful. At the Congress of Heroes and Emulation Fighters held at the beginning of the year, Vinh Linh was represented by seven army and labour heroes. In fact one should say that all its 70,000 inhabitants are heroes, "victors over the Yanks"!

. Vinh Linh is part of Quang Tri province, the biggest part of which has been under .Imerican domination SINCE 1951.

#### GOOD PRODUCTION AND FIGHTING RECORD

KEEP THE WINDLASS GOING

FIFTEEN workers were hauling a post for high-voltage transmission line over the river at a 70° gradient. All the cable wires used to lift the post were taut to breaking point. Suddenly U.S. planes swooped over the area. The emergency caught the workers who were manning the windlass unawares. They hardly had time to do something about it as bombs hissed overhead. If they lay on the ground the steel pole weighing a dozen tons would fall down. There were several bomb blasts 200 or 300 metres away. Hat the workers unrufiled and kept the windlass going. The pole was soon pulled into position, while four enemy planes were still roaring furiously over-

Thirty tense minutes passed. When strongly opposed time for the first to by a heavy ground fire the the day to steam past.

enemy planes broke off their raids, the pole was already on its platform.

ŝ

PLACE COMMON

NE afternoon to rail waymen were at work on the Hanoi—Thai Nguyen line when U.S. planes flew in and strafed their liv ing quarters nearby: a fire broke out. They quickly broke out. They quickly jumped out of their shelters and ran towards their houses hoping to save some property. On their way, they saw a section of railway damaged by enemy bombs. Without hesitation, they set to mend hesitation, they set to mend the road and fill the bomb craters. Such a job used to take them a whole day. But this time, they finished it in only three hours, juste in time for the first train of

U.S. PILOT CAPTURED BY D-YEAR-OLD BOY

GUYEN Van Hoa, a pupil of 13, was back from the fields with the ox he had to mind when he caught sight of an American INTERESTS ABOVE ALL plane crashing in flames, A red parachute was ejected from it and driven by the wind in the direction of X. village, Ouoc Oai district. Ha Tay province. The air pirate landed in a paddy field and hid himself in the midst of the luxuriant rice plants.

Hoa did not lose sight of the enemy and dashed towards him. He raised a bamboo shoulder pole and this struck fear into the heart to the downed pilot, Just at this moment, militia men and women arrived. The air pirate could do nothing else than putting his hand up.

THE 1967 track-and-field games for monet games for mountainous areas held recently by the D.R.V. Physical Train ing and Sports Commission to boost the athletic move-ment in these regions for the improvement of the health of the local youth and other people. 156 sportsmen from different minority groups were participating. Apart from special events for the uplands, a long distance run event was organized for sportsmen from both upland and delta regions.

HUNG Yen province has decided to open two university courses on agricultural economy and agricultural economy and technique on a part-work-part-study basis, to help raise the managerial and technical standards of key provincial and district cadres and middle-level technical workers. Earlier, Ha Tay province ran its own university course on agriculture, the first of its kind in the province, covering cultiva-tion and animal husbandry.

#### NEW U.S. ESCALATION, NEW PUNISHMENT:

# 152 U.S. PLANES DOWNED IN 30

#### INCLUDING THE 1,900th OVER NGHE AN ON MAY 17

THIS year the celebration of President Ho Chi Minh's birthday is marked by a month of emulation to punish the new escalation of the U.S. which strikes at populous and residential quarters inside and in the periphery of Hanoi and Haiphong.

PLANE DOWNED

100th - + Mar. 21

300th

400th

500th

800th

700th

BOOth

900th

1000th

1100th

1200th

1300th

1400th

1500th

1606+h

1700th

1800th

1900th

Apr. 17

May

July

Aug. 2

Oct. 2f

Nov. 2

Apr. 2

July 14

Inne

Aug.

Sept

Oct.

Mar.

Apr.

Dec.

Mar.

Sept. 2

FROM THE 1ST TO THE 1900TH

Nghe An downed the first plane on Aug.

**ESCALATION OF U.S. LOSSES** 

Quang Binh

Nghe An

Phu Tho

Nghe An

Yen Bai

Nghe An

Bac Thai

Nghe An

Ha Bac

Lang Son

Nahe An

Thanh Hos

Haiphong

Nghe An

Hanci

Hung Yen

Vinh Linh

Bach Long Vi

1984

1988 Ha Tinh downed in these 30 days was also the 1900th brought down over North Vietnam. Except for the month of April 1965 when

Except for the month of April 1965 when U.S. planes struck hard at Ham Rong bridge, in these 30 days North Victnam set a record this period, the biggest namber of American airmen and the highest in rank were captured including one colonel (Norman C. Gaddis) and two lieutenant colonels [James Lindberg Hughes and Gordon Albert Larson).

Between April 19 and May 18, 1967, 152 U.S. planes were downed, 2 war vessels set afire and 2 others damaged. The 141st plane

Another feature is the downing in this period of the 1899th and 1900th plane by Nghe An, native province of President Ho

Chi Minh. One of these two planes was downed by the Quang Trach militiamen with rifles

Celebrating President Ho Chi Minh's 27th Celebrating President Ho Chi Minh's 7th birtbday, the army and people of the North bave daily punished the U.S., new war escannels and carried to the control of the North American Company of the Compan

In these 30 days, Haiphong brought down 28 planes and Hanoi 26. The U.S. aggressors will pay a dearer price for their new adventurous escalation

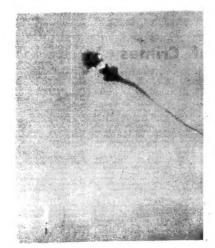
Latest news

#### On May 19, 1967 in Hanoi 10 U.S. PLANES DOWNED MANY AIRMEN CAPTURED

On May 19, 1997 U.S. aircraft attacked many localities in and around itenoi, including the quarter of embassies, damaging the embassies of the D.P.R. of Korea and of the S.R. of

In the seething emulation movement to calabrate President HO CHI MINH's birthday, the Hand people and army shot down 10 plenes (some of them crashed in downtown Hand) and captured a number of American airmen.

Thus up to May 19, 1967, 94 U.S. planes were downed over Hanoi and 1,923 downed in North Vietnam.



A U.S. plane downed by a surface-to-air missile



Douglas Rent Hegdahl born Sept. 3, 1946 in Dakota, R.N.B. 626,331 sailor on Cruiser Canberra captured in Nghe An beginning April 196

Identity card of Norman C. Gaddis, USAF ptioting an F. 4C downed May 12, 1967.



#### THE THAI AUTHORITIES MUST GIVE THIEU AND KY... UP THEIR CRIMINAL PLOT OF INTENSIFYING TERROR AGAINST VIETNAMESE RESIDENTS

THE Vietnamese people are deeply indignant at the recent news released by UFI from Thailand: Suntharathoan Under Secretary of the Thai Ministry of Inte-rior; stated on May 7 that "all Vietnamese residents of 12 years onwards must report to the local district offices to be photographed and have their fingers printed. "On May 8, Thai Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn declar-ed that the Thai government was considering a plan to evacuate the Vietnamese residents living in the portheast places and "would like to deport them". Other sources revealed that the Thai authorities planned to send the Viotnamese socielents to Ta dian ocean. The Thai Foreign Minister on May 8 also dis-closed that the Thai govern-ment would discuss this matter with the Saigon pupnet administration.

The policy of persecution against the Vietnamese residents in Thailand has been two years.

The reactionary Thai authorities not only ban the Victnamese residents to move from district to district and from province to province even on the occasion of wed ding or funeral, but they also carry out house search and arrestation and kill many Vietnamese residents.

In September 1066 period flood, the That authorities ok no measures to help fle Vietnamese victims: they even inhumanly prevented them from removing their houses to safer places. In February 1967, the Thai

(Continued from page 21

government lannehad a campaign to persecute Vietnamese residents in almost all the northeastern provinces of Thailand such as Nongkhay, Nakon Phanom, Sakol, Nakon Phanom, Nakhorn, Udorn, Ubol.

It is to remember that in 1965, the Thai government plotted to move the Viet-namese residents to South Vietnam to serve as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. It now joins hands with the Saigon puppet administration to per-secute and expel the Viet-

The above-mentioned acts prove that the Thai reaction ary authorities have intensi-fied their policy of persecution and repression against the Vietnamese nationals to The persecution of Viet-

namese residents is illegal, inhuman and criminal. It is crystal clear that even the

local Thai authorities bave many a time acknowledged the truth that the Vietnamese residents have been honest people who constantly respect the law and customs of Thai-land and contribute a notable part to the economic devel inment of the country and are loved by the local population. By terrorizing the Vietnamese residents, the Thai reactionary government has blatantly ridden rough-shod over international law and violated the provisions and violated the provisions of the agreement signed in Bangkok on Sept. 8, 1965, between the Red Cross societies of both countries on the guarantee of security of the lives and property of the Vietnamese residents, of their movement and work during

the time they wait for repa-triation. The policy of terro-rizing the Vietnamese resi-

dents is itself obviously a verdict denouncing the unpo-pular character of the Thai government. Working hand in glove with the Saigon au-thorities in this shameful affair, the Thai ruling circles show all the more clearly that

they are the pliant lackeys of the Yankees. Thanom Kit-tikachorn has no other alternative than rehash the old residents are carrying out
"subversive plots". This
argument cannot cover up his crime and that of his ruling crime and that of his runng clique against the Vietnamese residents and cannot hush up the trath that this intens the truth that this intensi-fied terror is dovetailed with the permission given to U.S. B. 52 bombers to land in Thailand, the eventual dispatch of thousands of That troops to South Vietnam, etc Thai authorities are acting like the worst myrmi-dons of the U.S. in its ag-gressive war in Vietnam gressive war in Vietnam

vention in and aggression against Laos and Cambodia The Vietnamese people energetically denounce condemn the inhuman acts of the Thai authorities towards demand that they put an end to the terrosist and criminal measures against the Viet-

We energetically demand that the Thai authorities fulfil their responsibility of seeing to the security of the life and property of the Victnamese residents of their movement and work. The held responsible for all con-sequences arising from the policy of repression and ter-ror against the Vietnamese

(Continued from page 8) however, observed that in everybody's eye, Ky scemed everybody's eye, Ky seemed to be the campaigner. Apart from his announced decision to run for the presidency, his threat against the civilian factions and his plan to maintain press censorship during the election. period, Ky has made it evident to Thieu that Thiet's rose for the control of the control of

 Commenting on Ky's hasty lection campaigning, the election campaigning, the New York Times on May 11 pointed out that if Ky made a long delay, Thieu would win over those who are supporting

For his part, Thieu has For his part, Thies has been strongly opposed to Ky. Answering questions in the paper Tiens Tuyen, he declared that the "firmly protested against anybody who tried to use the armed forces to support himself", and reitereated that he, "was still entitled to run for the Presidency".

General Duong Van Minh, now in exile in Thailand, to pit the latter against Ky. The so-called "Armed For-

The so-called "Armed For-ces Council" has called many sessions but still fail to iron out the antagonisms between these two top dogs. In the end, it has to announce that the army do not nominate any official candidate in the coming presidential elections" coming presidential elections" because "the army is not a political party, "and "such a move is necessary to prevent nity in the armed forces" a May so Reuler notes

that the antagonisms between Their and Ky nave grown sharp beyond expectation.

To fight for the fattest prize is unquestionably the real problem of the American stooges. But the question as to whom it will be granted in evidently a big headache for President Johnson. How can the puppet machine ope-rate in a stable manner, ever outwardly, as wanted by the White House propagandists.

#### Justice has triumphed

(Continued from page 2) encroachments on Cambodia's encroachments on Camboola as sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity, and attacks on the population of a number of villages and district centres of this

country.

As President Ho Chi Minh said in his message to Lord Bertrand Russell, the opening of the I.T.W C. "is a very of the I.T.W C. "is a very important international event, especially at a time when the especially at a time when the United States is frenziedly escalating the war, striking at Haiphong port and Hanoi capital city. The success achieved by the first session assumes a great significance, for it sheds a stronger light on the characteristics of our epoch. This significance will grow with the passage of time. In fact, the I.T.W.C. is a new Nuremberg Tribunal, one which has appeared for the first time in the world to condemn the crime of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, on

effective contribution to mobilizing world public opinior and awakening human cons cience in many countries most dangerous enemy of peace and mankind. The Bertrand Russell Tribunal is an initiative full of vitality in the world-wide movement people in their struggle against American aggression T.T. Raja, a Malaysian lawyer, rightly described it as "typically representative of the feelings of the world's of the receings of the worth a people protesting against the Johnson Administration's Vietnam policy". Making its influence felt everywhere, it brings out in full relief the undeniable isolation of U.S. imperialism before the world's people. From Nu-remberg to Stockholm justice has triumphed. Further enhanced, it is radiating far

**Escalation of Crimes** 

31, 1966, U.S. planes bom-bed and strafed 391 schools bed and strafed 393 schools in North Vietnam including the Normal College in Vinh, killing 398 students and pupils and 43 teachers, and wounding 447 students and pupils and 62 teachers. During the U.S. new war escalation in Hanoi U.S. planes attacked once 6 colleges and vocational schools.

The crime escalation of Washington constitutes a challenge to all people in the world.

The number of students of the Social Studies Faculty at the Polytechnics in Hanoi is twice the total of students at the Universities in Indo-China under French domination and the total of students at the then middle

They hit the pride of minor-I ney all the pride of minor-ity nationals in our country. A dozen explosive and gas bombs and hundreds of C.B.U steel pellet bombs were rained on the central school for various nationals lying behind and on the right side of the above mentioned Polytechnics. This is a school

not seen under the colonial regime. It was built to years tributed to training a young generation for the minority Honoi as a cultural establish-ment bearing many typical characteristics of the minority nationals most of whom did not yet have a script and some of them have not yet known the Victnamese nationals in our country. It is not only a modern archi-tectural work with best guage. Over the past 10 years or so, the school has equipment compared with the trained thousands of students for various middle vocational schools and colleges. From this school were graduated doctors, engineers scientific researchers, thus contributing to the formation of scientifi and technical workers minority nationalities and to the national construction

equipment compared with the other schools but also bears the features of the life of the minority peoples. The meeting hall is a magnificent building dominated at its entrance by the models of a house of the High Plateaux people (in South Vietnam) and a house on attits of nam) and a house on stilts of the Muong nationals (in North Vicinam). These are two symbolic nationalities. One corner of this building was hadly hit and the mo-dels of houses were destroyed. The library and reception hall were damaged. The Dr. Y Ngong Niek Dam, Director of the School, re-called with indignation that under the French colonial regime, only 3 out of the 800,000 people in the High Plateaux could finish the general education schools and multi-colored carpets were buried under the ruins. Many none could attend higher education courses. He said. "The U.S. strike at the school hoarding rooms and classes were seriously damaged.
Many apparatuses at the la-boratory were smashed to for nationals is a strike at a cultural achievement of the socialist regime, and a hit at a place where the nationals set U.S. bombs accurately fell great hope in the future of

sors are the sworn ener of the Vietnamese people

THEY HIT AT HUMAN
LIFE
One cannot fail to notice
in the sector of enterprises
and schools southwest of
the sector of enterprises
U.S. planes, the Food Research Institute which lies senearchly and could not in parately and could not in any way be mistaken with any establishment along the Nguyen Trai street. Huynh Ngoc Que, a tech-nician at the Institute, twice

witnessing the bombings of his establishment, related: "Many F4 planes dropped bombs on our Institute bomps on our Institute as soon as they intruded into our capital city on May 5 last. Planes of this type unleashed hundreds of C.B.U. bombs on May 12 last. After bombing the soap, cigarettes and electric bulb and vacuum flask factories, they twice attacked our Institute. I know well the significance of this air-raid He took us round the es-

tablishment across the brick

and tile debris, the craters of explosive and C.B.U. bombs, and showed us a large part of the research work at the Institute. Jars, bottles, urns were shatterd. contents spread on the floor among lime and brick, gave out a nasty smell. The remaining jars were studded with holes left by 'C.B.U.

a crater filled with unexplod ed C.B.U. bombs and said:
"They have struck not only at hundreds of people in our Institute but also at the life of our people as a whole ".
His eyes were shining. I worried why he still remained in this tiny room near these

bomb craters and following the air-raid. He told me: "I'm staying for the sake of my researches and the life of millions of our people. I shall leave when asked by our Institute ".

His statement is not only

a proof of the unshakabi determination of our people but also an iron-like denunciation of Washington esca lation and crimes. These should be condemned even more energetically as they are covered under such deceitful allegations as strikes at barracks in Ha Dong.

U.S. ACCRESSIVE WAR IN VIETNAM IS MOUNTING SINCE April 15, 1967 when this movement from exerting half a million people in its influence, the U.S. autho-

half a million people in New York and San Franperpetrated by the Johnson clique in Vietnam, the American people's movement against the aggressive war in Vietnam has continued to Victnam has continued to surge up ever more power-fully. The debate on the Vict-nam war held by 5,000 stu-dents of the Chicago and Harvard colleges, the peti-tion sent to Johnson by 300 professors of the Columbia University in New York con-demning the U.S. aggressive policy in Victnam, the statement of May 10, 1967 of 253 students of 25 biggest medical colleges in the United States colleges in the United States categorically refusing to enrol in the army as a protest to the government's policy, the 720-km march of American youth from Boston to Washington and their der front of the U.S. De fence Department, etc. are most concrete evidence of the inti-war movement in the

This highly angered the J.S. aggressors. To prevent

rities on May 13, 1967 orga-nized in New York a "demontration" allegedly to "support U.S. fighting men in Vietnam."

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S PROTEST MOVEMENT AGAINST THE

Most of the participants were firemen of the city, de-mobilized marines among them many had committed heinous crimes in Vietnam. and many members of the notorious " John Birch " fasnotorious "John Birch" fas-cist society. To encourage this "demonstration", Spellthis "demonstration", Spell-man, a bloodthirsty war-monger cleaked as cardinal of New York, who had once called on the U.S. troops in Vietnam to kill more civilians including women and children, also attended. Former U.S. President Eisenhower, from his sick bed, and former U.S. Vice-President Nixon, another war maniac, cabled their "endorsements" to the de-

However, the U.S. ruling circles did not yield any of the results they had expected. AFP remarked on May 13 that "the demonstration did not match the great padid not match the great pa-cifist march on April 15'.

Foreign press agencies further reported that this ridiculous outburst of those raving for war intensification in Vietpassers-by.

To manifest their determi nation to demand an end to the aggressive war in Vict-nam, the peace militants of the United States dropped from a plane over 15 000 pos cards on the parade saying it was lucky that they were was tucky that they were pieces of paper and not na-nalm and demanding to "stop the bombing; bring the troops home". The peace militants also called on the people to sign these post-

The peace-loving people in the United States are siding the peace-loving people in the United States are siding with the peace militants and preparing a "Summer cam-paign of struggle against the war in Vietnam". The Amerwar in victnam. The American people have taken a greater and greater initiative and offensive in their activities against the Victnam war. Their movement is developing in varied and lively forms.

FOR THE AMER-

ICAN PRISONERS

**FAMILIES** 

To: Mrs JAMES N. KASLER 4027 Essey Ct. Indianakalis. Ind.

Dear Martha, Suzanno Juning and Nanette,

I have been given this opportunity to send you a greet-ing over Radio The VOICE OF VIETNAM. I have had the cast removed from my leg now and it is progressing All is fine with me as I it is with you all. I am ing forward to hearing from

DAD.

Major Jemes H. Kesler FR 24551, USAF, 354TFS, 355TFW, Takli, Thailand, captured on Aug. 8, 1965 in Yen Bai.

#### (Continued from page 2)

The U.S. Aggressors ..

The delegation issued a statement condemning the raids on Hanoi and Haiphong which it witnessed during its stay in Vietnam.

on the air raids against factories and higher education and vocational schools, the statement said, "Is the immadiate vicinity of the buildings maniform. I great number of workers' houses and living town the control of th mediate vicinity of the buildings

"On an area of approxima-tely one square kilometre, the members of the Commission examines the irrefutable eviden-ces of the amployment of several

tion bombs, incandiary rockels and other missiles with highly explosive and penetrating power as well as another cruel and as well as awother crud and inhuman type of bomb excitawelly designed to cause casualtics among the civilian populatics among the civilian populatics awong the civilian as a work
to awong the civilian as a work
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to awong the civilian awong the civilian awong the
temptak as ident-pellat bomb
and in French, as Tombos a
bilitie."

billes' ".

After mentioning similar crimes committed by the U.S. in Haiphong and telling of the injuries caused by steel-pellet bombs. the delegation had seen in sargical scoupitals in Hanci and Haiphong, the statement said, "The destructions of the best of the statement said," The destructions of the statement said, "The destructions of the statement said," The destructions of the statement said, "The destructions of the statement said," The destructions of the statement said, "The destructions of the statement said," The statement said, "The destructions of the statement said," The statement said, "The destructions of the statement said," The statement said, "The statement said," The statem statement said, I he desirec-tive means employed by the U.S. government in Vietnam and the methods and scale in which they are being utilized constitute the internationally recognized crime of genocide".

#### U.S. troops bogged down in the auagmire of Quana Tri — Thua Thien

(Continued from page 8)

camp on the road from Hue

to Phu Bai. In March 1907, a

persons were wiped out in the

tion and reltoring the net

work of "strategic hamlets". Let us mention again the An Lo battle (December 9, 1900)

which nipped the "pacifica-

U.S. AND PUPPET

TROOPS EVER MORE

BOGGED DOWN

revolutionary surge in Quang Tri and Thua Thien, the U.S. command sent 6 battalions of U.S. marines and 4 battalions of

O stamp out the mounting

Such cosualties have crushed the enemy plan aimed at herding the popula-

PUPPET TROOPS BADLY MADLED IN THE PLAINS

WHILE the G.I.'s have been dealt blows in the outer belts close to the demilitarized zone. the puppet troops in the plains have not been able to fulfil their "house mother" task and do their "pacification" work.

At An Lo (September 9. At An Lo (September 9, 1966), 483 puppet troops were wiped out. The first attack of the L.A.F. (January 4, 1967) on the Quang Dien military sector resulted in 300 nument troops killed, the hitary sector resulted in 300 puppet troops killed, the second (March 7, 1967) in 2 puppet companies wiped out and 100 men captured. With the L.A.F. attack on the Nam Giao rifle-range on February 6, 1967, the enemy let to men and so armoured lost 100 men and 50 armoured cars. The C. P. of the Phu Thu military sector was cars. The C. P. of the Plut Thu military sector was annihilated on March II, 1967. The Long The training camp was attacked by surprise on April 5.

marines and 4 battaions of regular puppet troops to Highway No 9, then U.S. Brigade 173 from Bien Hoa to Da Nang, South Korean mercenaries from Qui Nhon to Chu Lai, and U.S. marines from Chu Lai to Da Nang... The situation has notwithstanding gone from bad These facts proved that These facts proved that the enemy defence line in the plains of Quang Tri and Thua Thien had been broken through. The L.A.F. attacks on the strongpoints of Tu Ha and La Vang and on Quang Tri city which was controlled by the L.A.F. for four hours on the The Americans now, as the French before, hope to sup-

French before, hope to sup-press the revolutionary move-ment by extending their net-work of occupation troops. But it has resulted in their forces being scattded and more easily wiped out by the L.A.F. No expeditionary force can put an end to the contra-diction between the need of night of April 5, particularly showed that the U.S. intention of turning the plains into a safe rear base had gone diction between the need or gathering mobile troops for large-scale operations and that of scattering troops for occupying land and control-ling the population. The defence of Highway No t, a key way of communication, had proved ineffective. In to days alone, local guerillas destroyed re bridges among them began at An Lo. A series of bridges on the Thach Ha river werk blown up. Highway No 1 had man guerilla ambutshes. On the other hand, the The defence of Highway

In April 1967, Westmore-land sent Light Infantry Brigade 196, a unit from Air Mobile Cavalry Division 1, Brigade 173 to the rescue of U.S. marines in Quang Tri-Thua Thien. But the presen Thua Thien. But the development in this theatre requires new relief troops. The U.S. command has recourse to patched up measures without being able to turn the tide. Leaving flanks open in other theatres, the U.S. troops will get more bogged down in on the other hand, the pacification" plan has also been shattered by guerilla forces and local troops. On December 13, 1966, 100 enemy cadres were wiped out during an attack on the "pacification cadres" training and more bogged South Vietnam.

# South Vietnam Army and People's ...

in the war as the Washington Post remarked on December 28. 1966, and have not seen the end of the tunnel. have not seen the end of the times, the South Vietnam array and people hold the initiative more and more irrely, become steadier in their winning position and are marching toward their goal along the correct path already outlined not of the military victories of the military victories of the military victories of the second propole in

The military victories of the South Victorian array and people in the recent past have hald a firm foundation for still greater. Without complication, without carried and array and south and the still recent past have been sounded in the still recent past of the still re

THOUGH ustaining heavy military defeats, the U.S. imperialists still have not given up their braggadocio. On the one hand they considered that they cannot lose, the mainst to be seen whether in the end the U.S. imperialists will be defeated buy our people militarily. The military successes of the control out our country have proved that in Vietnam the U.S. imperialists have s. fiered and are suffering heavy have s. Hered and are suffering heavy military setbacks and will surely meet with complete failure. This is a reality of historic significance which serves to demonstrate a truth of our which serves to demonstrate a true of our times, namely, in the con-ditions of the present-day world, a small nation once having risen up with determination and closely united, fearing no secrifice and fol-

ground the aggressive will of the U.S. imperialists.

HOUGH mutaning heavy military defeats, the U.S. imperialists still have not given up their braggadocio. On the one hand they concede they cannot win but no hose still have the concede they cannot win but no hose. ospitalist world.

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for impro-tement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in justure.

# L.A.F.

# REPEATED OFFENSIVES

REPEATED L.A.F. AS-SAULTS ON ENEMY BASES AND AIRFIELDS, U.S. SURFACE - TO - AIR MIS-SILES IN DA NANG DESTROYED

N May 14, the L.A.F. attacked the surface-to-air missile Battalian t defending the U.S. air base in Da Nang.

According to Western re-

According to Western re-ports, the L.A.F. damaged its system of projectors and destroyed one launching site after another, while setting after the missile carrying

afire the missile carrying trucks and an oil depot, The enemy admitted 12 surface-to-air missiles and 36 launching sites destroyed, and an oil depot set afire. HOA AIL AIRFIELD AND PHUOC ATTACKED

N the night of May 12, the L.A.F. hammered at Bien Hoa airfield the oth time since Oct. 31.
1954] and Phuoc Vinh base.
Though Bien Hoa was
heavily defended after five attacks, the L.A.F. ran across the enemy defence line and poured thousands of shells on the C.P. of Para hine and pos-shells on the C.1. Brigade 173, the aircras-parking ground, stores and barracks, set them after, thus enging the airbase to a

On the same night, the .A.F. attacked Phuoc Vinh ase of Brigade 1, Infantry

 U.S. Surface-to-Air Missile System at Da Nang Wiped Out: 12 Missiles and 36 Launching Sites Destroyed and a Fuel Depot Set Afire (as Admitted by the Enemy) (May 14).

Bien Hoa Airfield and Phuoc Vinh Base attacked: 70 Aircraft Destroyed and 500 G.I.s' Wiped Out (May II).

OU.S. Marine Base at Chu Lai and Ouy Nhon Airfield stormed (Night of May II).

Operation Manhattan smashed in East Nam Bo: 1,000 Enemies Annihilated, and 50 Tanks and Armoured Carriers Destroyed.

Division I, 32km north of Bien Hoa town.
The following night, this base received another blow from the L.A.F. According to the initial reports from G.P.X. (Liberation Press Agency) 80 sircraft were destroyed, 50 Vankees killed or wounded including many airmen and technicians.

the U.S. marine base at Chu Lai, 18 motar shells hit the G.I.'s barracks and more than 20 others fell on their landing craft, the enemy admitted. Two L.S.T.s were damaged and many Americans killed and wounded. HON AIRFIELD STORMED

N the night of May 9, the L.A.F. assaulted Qui Nhon airfield, Binh Dinh provin-

According to first enemy reports one oil depot was set afire, many aircraft destroyed and scores of American and puppet troops killed and

OPERATION MANHAT-TAN SMASHED

puppet wounded.

A FTER their heavy set-back in Operation Junc-tion City the Americans tried to retrieve their losses tried to refrieve their losses by launching Operation Mashattan at the end of April 1969. They mustered xx,000 men against the area of Cu. Kouth of Trang Bang, Ben Cat and South of Das Mot and Tay Ninh. The smaller number of troops involved and the choice of a target easier to Sairon betray get nearer to Saigon betray the enemy's difficulties and caution. This caution was all caution. This caution was all the more obvious as his troops were divided into many co-lumns, each of them into many groups, advancing slow-ly, often changing their formations for rear of being attacked by surprise, and setting up defence positions wherever they encamped...

This, however, did not prevent them from being repea-tedly assaulted by the L.A.F. who knew the terrain and clang to their opponent. As a result, all their four co-lumns were badly mauled-

According to GPX (Libera-ron Press Agency) initial, report, from the end of March to the beginning of May 1967, the L.A.F. wiped out more than 1,000 U.S. and pupper troops, destroyed and damaged 50 tanks and armoured sure.

MORE ENEMY TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION IN QUANG TRI

A FTER their great successes on Hills 381 and 361, on May 9, the LA.F. intercepted Property of the State of t

Right in the first minutes Right in the first minutes of the engagement the enemy C.P. and signal service were crushed, and his troops fled helter-skelter. After an hour of fighting the L.A.F. anni-hilated the U.S. marine com-pany and captured all its arms.

#### U.S. TROOPS BOGGED DOWN IN THE QUAGMIRE OF

#### QUANG TRI. THUA THIEN

U.S. MARINE BASE AT CHU LAI POUNDED A CCORDING to Western reports, in the night of May it the L.A.F. shelled

N its pro-107 dry-season "strengte counter of the U.S. command planned to set up. The in the Quang Tri-Thua The the treater a defence line made up of groups of No. 1, from Dong Ha to the Vietnamese — Lao border with a view to isolating the Court Vietnamese revolution, checking hig offentives and defence of Highway No. 1, main road of supply for the U.S. marines to the North of Highway No. 1, main road of supply for the U.S. marines to the North of Highway No. 1, than the dependent of the Counter of Highway No. 1, than the dependent of the North Marine Marines and the Highway No. 1, than the dependent of the North Marines and the Highway No. 1, than the dependent of the North Marines and N its moo - mor dry-season numerous "sweeps" in the plains of Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces, hoping to drive out the L.A.F. and establish a safe rear-base

HIGHWAY No 9, A CEMETERY FOR U.S. MARINES

OMBINING small, middle and large-scale battles, the L.A.F. cut to pieces the US, defence line along Highway No o and in the Gio Linh, Cam Lo, Con Tien and Dong Ha area north of it. In the last three north of it. In the last thre months of 1906, whole pla toons and companies of U.S. marines were annihilated in battles north and south of

Highway No 9. At the beginthe March 20 and a retaination bombardment of U.S. artillery engineements by the March 20 and a retaination bombardment of U.S. artillery engineements by of the 17th parallel \*, the Americans suffered thundering blows from the L.A.F. point of the 17th parallel \*, the Americans suffered thundering blows from the L.A.F. point of the C.P. U.S. Division \*, 3 regimental C.P.'s of the U.S. a regimental C.P.'s of the ning of 1967, in addition to the March 20 and 21 retaliahave remained in the strongpoints or gone out patrol, break through circlements or link the positions with one another. their (Continued page 7)

\* myo G.L's killed.



Bien Hon airbase after the L.A.F. attack on May 11, 1967.

# THIEU AND KY TAKE UP THE CAUNTLET

F late, the White Main A gray as Phan Khac Suo, often bragged that being the property of the p look on the puppet regime. This, it claimed, would be a political victory. The U.S. trick, however, can fool nobody. Instead, it is setting its lackeys at loggerheads with one another, in a more acute manner than ever before, especially in the battle for the presidency next September.

The U.S. hope to rig up a puppet civilian administration under such "civilian states-

elections, I would oppose him militarily".

It is not surprising that being given the intensification of the war of aggression in Vietnam Johnson will give support to the military. How those who style themselves as civilians win the elec-tions? It goes without saying that the scramble for power among them has not ended. Bunker, new nker, new American bassdor in Saigon, is trying his best to play his role as 'trouble-shooter'

"trouble-shotter".

President Johnson is having a headache dealing with his placemen, but the test of strength between Threa and varied the strength between Threa and vanta of the U.S.—will give him a still bigger headache. Ky has all along dream of the prescribent in the strength of the strength of the present of the p Ky boasted that Thien and he himself are of the same boat, and that he was pre-pared to support Thieu's nomination. UPI on May ::.

(Continued tage 6)